





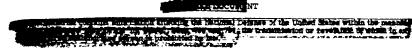
## RESEARCH MEMORANDUM

EFFECT OF NOSE SHAPE AND TRAILING-EDGE BLUNTNESS ON
THE AERODYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF AN UNSWEPT
WING OF ASPECT RATIO 3.1, TAPER RATIO 0.4,

AND 3-PERCENT THICKNESS

By John C. Heitmeyer

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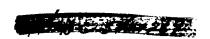


# NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

WASHINGTON

March 15, 1954





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#### RESEARCH MEMORANDUM

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WING OF ASPECT RATIO 3.1, TAPER RATIO 0.4,
AND 3-PERCENT THICKNESS

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#### SUMMARY

The effects of blunting the trailing edge and/or rounding the leading edge upon the lift, drag, and pitching-moment characteristics of a plane tapered wing in combination with a body have been experimentally investigated at Mach numbers ranging from 0.61 to 0.93 and from 1.20 to 1.90. Results indicate that blunting the trailing edge to 0.3 of the maximum airfoil thickness reduced the forward movement of the aerodynamic center, noted for the sharp-trailing-edge sections at high subsonic speeds without, in general, a significant reduction in the maximum lift-drag ratio. At all Mach numbers, blunting the trailing edge increased the minimum drag. Rounding the leading edges of the wings having either the sharp or the blunt trailing edges decreased the minimum drag and, with one exception, increased the maximum lift-drag ratios at subsonic speeds. At supersonic speeds the opposite effects were noted.

#### INTRODUCTION

It was shown in reference 1 that for unswept wings with sharp trailing edges the forward movement of the aerodynamic center with increasing Mach number at high subsonic speeds was reduced or eliminated if the trailing-edge thickness was made equal to or greater than one-half the maximum thickness of the section. Unfortunately, this improvement in stability characteristics was accompanied by an increase in minimum drag and a decrease in maximum lift-drag ratio. It was suggested, therefore, that in light of the results of reference 2, it might be possible to realize the improved pitching-moment characteristics without the deleterious effects on drag by thickening the trailing edge to less than

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one-half the maximum thickness of the section. The present investigation was undertaken, therefore, to determine experimentally the aerodynamic characteristics of the wing-body combination of reference 1, employing the same plane tapered wing of aspect ratio 3.1 with 3-percent-thick, circular-arc, biconvex sections, but modified to have a trailing-edge thickness equal to 0.3 of the maximum airfoil thickness. The present investigation was extended to include also wings having the more conventional round-nose airfoil sections to determine if the aforementioned beneficial effects due to blunting the trailing edge would be realized on wings having round-nose airfoil sections.

The experimental data for the models with wings having sharp trailing edges were obtained from the tabulated results of reference 3. The results for the models with the blunt-trailing-edge wings were obtained during the present investigation and are presented herein.

#### NOTATION

a.c. aerodynamic center position, percent c from leading edge of c

b wing span

 $C_{\mathrm{D}}$  drag coefficient,  $\frac{\mathrm{drag}}{\mathrm{qS}}$ 

 ${\bf C_{D_{min}}} \quad \text{ minimum drag coefficient} \\$ 

 $C_L$  lift coefficient,  $\frac{\text{lift}}{\text{qS}}$ 

C<sub>m</sub> pitching-moment coefficient, pitching moment -qSc

(Pitching moments were referred to a horizontal axis through the quarter point of the wing mean aerodynamic chord.)

c local wing chord

 $\bar{c}$  mean aerodynamic chord of wing,  $\frac{\int_0^{b/2} c^2 dy}{\int_0^{b/2} c dy}$ 

rate of change of lift coefficient with angle of attack, per deg

(The slope is measured between lift coefficients of -0.2

and +0.2.)

<u>F</u>	lift-drag	ratio
<u>r</u>	lift-drag	ratio

## $\left(\frac{\underline{L}}{\underline{D}}\right)_{\text{max}}$ maximum lift-drag ratio

- h thickness of the trailing edge
- M free-stream Mach number
- q free-stream dynamic pressure
- R Reynolds number based on the mean aerodynamic chord of the wing
- r radius of body
- S wing area formed by extending the leading and trailing edges to the plane of symmetry
- t maximum wing thickness
- x longitudinal distance from nose of body
- y lateral distance measured perpendicular to plane of symmetry
- α angle of attack of body axis, deg

#### **APPARATUS**

The experimental investigation was conducted in the Ames 6- by 6-foot supersonic wind tunnel. In this wind tunnel, the test Mach number can be varied continuously and the stagnation pressure can be regulated to maintain a given test Reynolds number.

The models were mounted on a straight sting in the wind tunnel, the diameter of the sting being about 93 percent of the diameter of the body base. A 4-inch-diameter, four-component, strain-gage balance enclosed within the body of the model measured the aerodynamic forces and moments experienced by the model.

The model and pertinent dimensions are shown in figure 1. The airfoil section of each of the four wings considered in the present investigation is illustrated in figure 2. The sections having a blunt trailing edge were derived by thickening the section at the trailing edge to 0.3 of the maximum thickness and fairing to the biconvex surface by

means of straight lines. The forward half of the round-nose sections was a semiellipse which for the thickness ratios considered closely resembled the NACA 66-003 airfoil section.

The solid steel wing of reference 1, having a 3-percent-thick biconvex section, was modified, by the addition of bismuth-tin alloy, to obtain the desired contours for the remaining three wings. With the exception of the aluminum nosepiece, the body was constructed of steel. All exposed surfaces of the wing and body were smooth and polished.

#### REDUCTION OF DATA

A complete discussion of the methods used to reduce the wind-tunnel data to coefficient form and of the various corrections applied to the data can be found in reference 1. These corrections, which were of the same magnitude for all models, account for the following factors:

1. Induced effects of the tunnel walls at subsonic speeds resulting from lift on the model. The magnitude of these corrections which were added to the uncorrected data were as follows:

$$\Delta \alpha = 0.57 \text{ C}_{\text{L}}, \text{ deg}$$
  
 $\Delta C_{\text{D}} = 0.0100 \text{ C}_{\text{L}}^2$ 

- 2. Change in the velocity of the air stream in the vicinity of the model at subsonic speeds due to constriction of the flow by the tunnel walls. At a Mach number of 0.93 (the maximum subsonic Mach number at which data up to  $\pm 4^{\circ}$  angle of attack could be obtained without choking the wind tunnel) this correction amounted to about a 3-percent increase in the Mach number over that determined from a calibration of the wind tunnel without a model in place.
- 3. The longitudinal force experienced by the body of the model due to the streamwise variation of static pressure measured in the test section at subsonic and supersonic speeds without a model in place. This correction varied from -0.0007 (at a Mach number of 1.3) to +0.0010 (at a Mach number of 0.93).

It should be noted that the drag coefficients presented herein have been adjusted to represent drag coefficients for which the fuselage base pressure would be equal to the free-stream static pressure.

The ordinates of the NACA 66-003 section were obtained by halving the ordinates of the NACA 66-006 section.

Tests of the models having the round-nose airfoils in both an upright and inverted position have indicated that an effective stream angle of about -0.10 exists in the pitch plane of the models at both subsonic and supersonic speeds. The data presented herein have not been corrected for this effect.

#### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The data obtained during the present investigation of two tapered unswept wings with blunt-trailing-edge sections have been tabulated in tables I and II. Comparable data for the wings having a sharp-trailing-edge section have been presented in the tables of reference 3. Analysis of the data from reference 3 showed that the drag data obtained at the lower test Reynolds numbers (1.4 million and 2.4 million) at subsonic speeds exhibited considerable asymmetry between data obtained at positive and negative lift coefficients. At supersonic speeds, the slight asymmetry observed was considerably less than at subsonic speeds and was considered to be within the accuracy of the drag measurements.

As a consequence of the above analysis, only data obtained at the highest test Reynolds number (3.8 million) are presented graphically at both subsonic and supersonic Mach numbers. At supersonic speeds, however, data obtained at a Reynolds number of 2.4 million have also been presented graphically for all models in order to extend or supplement the range of Mach numbers, since power limitation restricted the supersonic Mach number range at the highest test Reynolds number.

#### Effect of Trailing-Edge Bluntness

Lift and pitching-moment characteristics. The variations of lift coefficient with angle of attack and of pitching-moment coefficient with lift coefficient for the models under consideration are presented in figures 3 and 4, respectively. The variation with Mach number of the lift-curve slope and position of the aerodynamic center are presented in figures 5 and 6, respectively. The results show that blunting the trailing edge of a sharp-nose airfoil increased the value of lift-curve slope throughout the lift-coefficient range, as shown in figure 3, and the Mach number range, as shown in figure 5. This increase was most evident at subsonic speeds and in the range of lift coefficients, -0.2 to 0.2 (for which the results of fig. 5(a) are applicable), wherein the wing with the biconvex section exhibited low values of lift-curve slope. These small values of lift-curve slope near zero lift have been observed in two-dimensional investigations at subsonic speeds of 6- and 10-percent-thick biconvex sections at Reynolds numbers comparable to those of the



present investigation (refs. 4 and 5). Reference 4 indicates, however, that at Reynolds numbers approaching full scale (18 million), the nonlinear variation near zero lift is eliminated and the value of the liftcurve slope is substantially increased. It is believed, therefore, that the benefits indicated in figure 5(a) that result from blunting the trailing edge of the sharp-nose airfoil are optimistic, and that at fullscale Reynolds numbers such benefits at subsonic speeds would resemble more closely those shown for the round-nose section (fig. 5(b)). increase in lift-curve slope, due to blunting the trailing edge of the wing with the round-nose section, at the high subsonic Mach numbers is attributed to the greater lifting pressures developed over the rear portion of the airfoil, due to the rearward shift of the terminal shocks. This increase in the loading (lifting pressure) near the trailing edge at the high subsonic Mach numbers is indicated also by the more negative pitching-moment coefficients shown in figure 4. At supersonic speeds the observed increase in the value of the lift-curve slope due to blunting the trailing edge of the wing with the sharp-nose airfoil is greater than would be predicted by two-dimensional second-order theory. The reason for this effect is not known at present.

Blunting the wing trailing edge to 0.3 of the maximum thickness of the airfoil for the wings having either a round-nose or sharp-nose airfoil reduced the over-all travel of the aerodynamic center with variation in Mach number (fig. 6). This result was in agreement with that shown by reference 1 for wings with trailing-edge thickness equal to or greater than one-half the maximum thickness.

Drag characteristics .- The variation of the drag coefficient at various lift coefficients with Mach number for the models under consideration is presented in figure 7. Blunting the trailing edge increased the minimum drag of the models with either the sharp-nose or round-nose airfoils, at all test Mach numbers. At subsonic speeds the increment in minimum drag, due to blunting the trailing edge, was about constant for both the sharp-nose airfoil and the round-nose airfoil. However, at supersonic speeds, the variation with Mach number of the increment in minimum drag for the sharp-nose airfoil and the round-nose airfoil was noticeably different. In the former case the increment remained about constant, whereas in the latter case the increment decreased with increasing Mach number. Results of a free-flight investigation (ref. 6) of a wing-body combination, having a plan form similar to that of the model of the present investigation, indicate that at a Reynolds number of about 8.0 million the increment in drag due to blunting the trailing edge of a wing with a 4-percent-thick biconvex airfoil decreases with increasing supersonic Mach number. Thus, it is possible that at higher Reynolds numbers the increment in drag noted for the sharp-nose airfoils would decrease with Mach number in a manner similar to that noted for the round-nose airfoils.



Blunting the trailing edge of the wings, having either the sharp or the round leading edges, in general, reduced the maximum lift-drag ratio only slightly at subsonic speeds (see fig. 8), in spite of the large increase in the minimum drag noted previously. The favorable characteristics of drag due to lift indicated at subsonic speeds are believed to be related to an increase in the base pressure (negative drag) at the blunt trailing edge of the wings with angle of attack. (See ref. 1.) At supersonic speeds, the results of figure 7 indicate that the effects of blunting the trailing edge upon the characteristics of drag due to lift of these wings were influenced by the shape of the leading edge. The characteristics of drag due to lift of the wing with the round leading edge were improved by blunting the trailing edge; as a result, the maximum lift-drag ratios for the round-nose airfoil were not affected (fig. 8). The characteristics of drag due to lift of the wing with the sharp leading edge were not influenced significantly by blunting the trailing edge, with the result that the maximum lift-drag ratios were reduced due to the increase in minimum drag.

### Effect of Variation in Trailing-Edge Thickness

The variation of several aerodynamic parameters with trailing-edge thickness parameter h/t for the model having a sharp-nose airfoil, at five selected Mach numbers, is presented in figures 9 and 10. The results presented for thicknesses of one-half and greater were obtained from reference 1.2 The data indicate that the value of the lift-curve slope at each Mach number is relatively unaffected by thickening the trailing edge beyond h/t = 0.3. Except at a Mach number of 0.91, the position of the aerodynamic center was not influenced by variations in the trailing-edge thickness. At all Mach numbers, the minimum drag increased with increasing value of h/t. The maximum lift-drag ratios are reduced slightly as the trailing edge is thickened from 0 to 0.3 of the maximum section thickness and then are decreased appreciably with further increases in trailing-edge thickness.

#### Effect of Wing Nose Shape

Lift and pitching-moment characteristics. The variations of lift coefficient with angle of attack and of pitching-moment coefficient with lift coefficient for the models are presented in figures 11 and 12, respectively. The variation with Mach number of the lift-curve slope and position of the aerodynamic center are presented in figures 13 and 14. With the exception of the lift-curve slopes for the wings with

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Data obtained at subsonic speeds were corrected in the manner described in reference 3.

sharp trailing edges at subsonic speeds, little difference was noted in the lift and pitching-moment characteristics near zero lift for wings with either sharp or round leading edges (see figs. 13 and 14). As mentioned previously, however, the small lift-curve slopes of the wing with a biconvex section at subsonic speeds are believed to be a Reynolds number phenomenon; at full-scale Reynolds number, it would be expected that the lift-curve slope for this wing would be larger and approach that of the wing with the round-nose sharp-trailing-edge section.

At lift coefficients outside the range for which the results of figures 13 and 14 are applicable, -0.2 to 0.2, the most significant effect of rounding the leading edges of these wings occurred at a Mach number of 0.91 (see figs. 11 and 12). For wings with either sharp or blunt trailing edges, rounding the leading edges reduced the lift coefficient at which the wings became neutrally stable by approximately 0.1.

Drag characteristics. The results of figure 15 indicate that the effects on the minimum drag due to rounding the leading edges of the wings were influenced by Mach number. At Mach numbers above 1.2, the minimum drag coefficients were greater for the models with round leading edges while at subsonic speeds, the opposite effect was obtained. The reduction in minimum drag at subsonic speeds is believed to be related to the larger regions of laminar boundary layer present on the wings with rounded leading edges (see ref. 3). The increase in minimum drag observed at Mach numbers greater than 1.2 is related directly to the higher wave drag associated with the bow wave being detached from the round leading edges.

A comparison of the variation of maximum lift-drag ratio with Mach number (fig. 16) shows that rounding the leading edges of the wings increased the  $(L/D)_{\rm max}$  significantly only at the lower subsonic Mach numbers and decreased the  $(L/D)_{\rm max}$  at supersonic speeds. The increase noted at the lower subsonic Mach numbers was due to both a reduction in minimum drag and in the drag due to lift (see fig. 15). Examination of the results indicates that when the critical Mach number is exceeded, the value of the drag due to lift for the wings with round leading edges approaches that for the wings with sharp leading edges. The effects of rounding the leading edges of the wings on the maximum lift-drag ratio then results primarily from changes in the minimum drag coefficient.

#### CONCLUSIONS

The present report presents results of a wind-tunnel investigation to determine the effects of blunting the trailing edge and of rounding the leading edge upon the aerodynamic characteristics of a plane tapered wing of aspect ratio 3.1 in combination with a body. For the Mach



numbers considered in the present investigation, 0.61 to 0.93 and 1.20 to 1.90, the following results were obtained:

- 1. The investigation of the effects of blunting the trailing edge of wings, having either round- or sharp-leading-edge airfoils, to 0.3 of the maximum airfoil thickness showed that:
  - (a) At high subsonic speeds and at a Reynolds number of 3.8 million, blunting the trailing edge increased the lift-curve slope and reduced the forward movement of the aero-dynamic center with Mach number without, in general, an appreciable decrease in the value of the maximum lift-drag ratio.
  - (b) At all test Mach numbers, blunting the trailing edge increased the minimum drag.
- 2. The investigation of the effects of variation in the trailing-edge thickness of the wing having a sharp-leading-edge airfoil showed that for the range of Mach numbers considered, there were no aerodynamic benefits to be derived by thickening the trailing edge beyond 0.3 of the maximum airfoil thickness.
- 3. The investigation of the effects of rounding the leading edge of wings having either a sharp or a blunt trailing edge of 0.3 the maximum section thickness showed that:
  - (a) Rounding the leading edge reduced the minimum drag and, in general, increased the maximum lift-drag ratio at subsonic speeds while having the opposite effect at supersonic speeds.
  - (b) Only the lift characteristics of the sharp-trailingedge airfoil were affected by rounding the leading edge. These effects were, however, confined to data obtained at subsonic speeds and in the vicinity of zero lift.
  - (c) At all Mach numbers, the pitching-moment characteristics of either the blunt- or sharp-trailing-edge models in the region of zero lift were not influenced by rounding the leading edge. At high subsonic speeds (M=0.91) rounding the leading edge reduced the lift coefficient at which the longitudinal stability became neutral.

Ames Aeronautical Laboratory
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics
Moffett Field, Calif., Jan. 4, 1954

CONTRACTAL

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TABLE I.- WIND-TUNNEL DATA FOR AN UNSWEPT WING OF ASPECT RATIO 3.1 WITH 3-PERCENT-THICK, ROUNDED-NOSE, BLUNT-TRAILING-EDGE SECTION

•	C <sub>L</sub>	CD.	C <sub>III</sub>	۳.	c <sub>L</sub>	C <sub>D</sub>	CEE	۳.	CL	c <sup>D</sup>	C <sub>M</sub>	•	C <sub>L</sub>	СД	C <sub>2</sub>	α	C <sub>L</sub>	CD	Cag	•	C <sub>L</sub>	C <sub>D</sub>	Cax
H-C	.61	R=1.	×106	<b>14</b> -0	3.71	R-1.	90.De	¥-(	.76	R=1.	P/108	X.	.8I	R-1.	R=1.4×106		2.91	R=1.0010 <sup>6</sup>		H=0.93		R=1.1×10	
	-0.026	0.0085	-0.001	-0.29	-0.028	0.0078	-0.001	-0.30	-0.032	0.0077	0	-0.30	-0.032		0	-0.31	-0.038	0.0079		-0.32		0.0086	
56 63	064	.0094	~.002	57 83	068	.0086 .0096	002	57 85	070	.0090	002	54	052 073	.0085 .0093	002	57 87	058 081	-0067 -0093		59 88	060 067	.0095	003
-1-11	082	-0101	~.003	-1.11	085	.0099	009	-1.12	092	.0099	003	-1.13	095	.0096		-1.16	106	.0101	006	-1-16	111	.010 <sup>+</sup>	006
-1.65	122 161	.0130	005 006	-1.66 -2.23	172	.0110	005	-2.24	137	-0114 -0130	007	-1.65 -2.25	138	.0118	007	-1.73	166 221	.0122	006	-1.74 -2.31	174	.0133	002
-3.27	199 236	.0155	~.008	-2.77	- 211	0150	008	-2.76	217	-0156	007	-2.60	231	.0200	011	-2.87	286	.0204	.000	-2.55	306	.0224	-012
l-4.37	311	.0281	01	-3.31 -1.10	332	.0277	015	4.10	256 341	.0265	016	-4.46	274	.0200	021	-3.45 -4.60	322	.0151		-3.47 -1.60	-:373	.0301	.024
-6.53 .25	471	-0084	013	-6.58	- 198	.0587 .0084	008		517	-061B	014	-6.66	544 C	.0632	025	-6.78	682	.0955		-31	009	.0092	.oi
.52	.020	.006¥	.003	.31 .52	001	-0086	.004	.53	.023	.0061	.003	.54	-026	.0000	.00	.15	006	.0085		.54 .82	.023	.0091	.010
1.07	.039	.0087	- 00k	.50 1.08	.042	.0088	.00	.81 1.06	.C+3	-0085	.004		.045 .068	.0082 .0087	.005	-8e	-047 -069	.0087	.011	1.11	.071	-0099	.013
1.61	.091	-0100	.006	1.64	.102	.0100	.oc?	1.64	105	-0095	.007	1.64	.000	.0096	.009	1.68	.121	.0093		2.27	.124	.0114	.013
2.16	.132	.0115	.008	2.1B 2.73	.143 .152	.0115	.008		.147 .187	.0113	.001		152	.0114	.010	2.26	.179	.0132	-013		-252	.0192	001
3.26	.206	.0155	.ori	3.29	.222	.015	.012		.230	.0161	.013	3.32	.196	.0136	.016	2.93 3.40	.243 .314 .456	.0177	008	3.11	320	.0258 .0437	013
6.49	.261 .441	.0230	.015 .016		.304 .476	.0230	.017		-318	-0217	.020	4.62	-33+	.0259	.022	4.56	. 56	.cl.21.		,52	c46	.0090	.005
8.67	.619	.ogkk	<b>006</b>	8.72	.642	-0949	011	8.76	.500	-0517 -1010	026	6.65	·531	.1202	.031	6.78	.650 036	-0079		1	1 1		1
10.78	-736	1,430		10.81 18.01	-735	.191		10.84	-740	-1476	072	10.91	.791	.1580	054		- 1				ĺĺ		
27	026	-0085	001	28	029	-0066	0				1	I			ļ				] :				
H=7		R=1.4	×10°	K-V	L.30	R-1.4	×106		-50		×10 <sup>6</sup>	H=1	-70	R=1.	×10 <sup>5</sup>	M=1	-90	R=1.			2.61	B=2.	×16
-0.28 56	-0.034	.0181	0.006		-0.026 047	0.0192	0.005		-0.018 036	0.0184 .0186	0.004	-0.27 53	-0.020	0.0157	0.004		-0.017 030	0.0155	.006	-0.30 57	-0.028	O.0087 .0089	000
-1.09	16	.0134	.017	53 -1.68	068	.0196	-016	53 -1.07	069	.0196		-1.06	035 063	.0168	.012	53 -1.06	055	.0162	.011	86	067	.0092	002
-2.17	193	.0245	.030	2.14	166	-0253	.028	-2.13	135	.0232 .0286		-2-12	120	.0194	.023	-2.09	104	.0189	.020	-1.1	086	.0095	003
-3.28 -4.28	284 379	.0331	.056	-3.19 4.24	241	.0327 .0419	.040	-3.17 -4.21	198	-0370	.c46	-3.15 -4.19	173 226	.0324	.035	-3.14 -4.16	151 198	.0236	.029	-1.70 -2.25	125 161	.0107	005
-5.35	471	-0611	.070	-5.29	368	-0551	-063	-5.25	320	.C479	.057	-5.83	278	.0418	.052	-5.20	243	.0383	.047	-2.60	202	.0151	007
-6.40	- 558	.0801	.001	-6.33 -25	- 457	-0704 -0193	0.075	-6.29 -25	378	.0608	001	-6.26 .25	328	.0526	.062	-6.23 .25	269	.0482 .0151	.056	-3.36 -4.47	2-0 316	.0187	009
[ .5 <del>\</del> [	-033	-0181	003	. 20	.027	-0193	00	-52	.025	-0183	004	-52	-018	.0158	003	.22	-017	.0149	003	-6.66	472	.0578	032
2.14	.079	.0187	010	2.13	.068	.0201	010	1.06	.057 122	.0199	010	2.10	.C47	.0164 .0190	009	2.09	.069	.0150	008	-25	.001	.0083	.001
3.21	-256	-0303	037	3.16	-219	.029E	035 046	3-16	-164	.0279	032	3.14	155	.0229	029	3-13	135	.0214	026	.B1	.044	.0065	.003
5.32	.349	.¢\08	050	5.27	.292 .365	-0391 -0507	064	1-20 5-24	.306	.0343	043	4.18 5.21	-209 -261	.0297	039 c49	5.19	.152 .229	.0272	035	1.10	.060	.0088	.004
6.39	-533	-0726	069	6.32	.365 -438	-0653	070	6.28	.306 .366 .484	.0564	064	6.25	-33.3	.0489	05	6.21	.275	.oite	053	2.22	.139	.0109	.007
8.50	033	.1167 .0181	097	8.42 10.50	.580 .709	1469	092	8.37	.484	.0869	065	8.33 10.40	. 1 <u>16</u> .519	.0755	077 097	6.26 10.34	.367 .460	.0678	071	2.82	.175	.0128	.008
-				12.59	-634	-1999	133	12.72	-715	.1736	126	12.47	.626	.1523	119	12.41	.556	.1370	109	3.32	-291	.0237	.015
1 1	l			14.67 16.78	1.102	.2620 -3+35	155	16-68	-822 924	-2266 -2907	147	14.54 16.61	.723 .820	.2013 -2575	13Ē 157	14.17 16.52	.649 -735	.1824 .2329	130 147	6.64	.620	.0927	.016 000
, ,	<b>.</b> ,			27	026	017	133 158 178 005	27	020	.0183	.004	27	021	.0155	.oó	- 27	ϒ	.0144	005	10.98	.730	.1443	048
LJ			-	N=C	1.71	R-2.4	×104	H-0	.76	R-2.4	×106	M-C	i	E-2.5	200°	N-O	.91	R-2.4	0.10 <sup>6</sup>	29	028	.008ē	یا
			- 1		-0.028	0.0086	-0.001	-0.31		0.0068	0.001	-0.31		0.0005	-0.001		- <del>0.</del> c38		-0.001	1	~~	WACK	عمسمة
				59 87	049	-0090 -0094	005	59 88	051	.00 <del>0</del> 9	002	60 69	055 078	.0090	002	53 79	060 067	.0099	003			-	
			Ì	-1.15	092	.0098	~002	-1-17	094	.0097	003	-1.19	- 098	.0095	003	-1.05	112	.ozo8	004	1			
				-1.73	133	.0111	004	-1.74	138 178	.0130	005	-1.75 -2.33	145 191	.0132	005	-1.57 -2.30	168 237	.0129	008				
			l	-2.84	216	-0159	008	-2-86	226	-0162	009	-2.99	236	.0166	011	-2.63	280	.0205	010	1			
			1	-3.40 -4.51	256 336	.0190 .0298	010	-3.42 -4.50	265	.0300	011	-3.46 -4.59	279	.0206	022	-3.15 -4.19	- 344	.0275	00€ 015	]			
			- 1	-6.74	504	.0633	007	-6.50	- 524	.0648	014	-6.89	572	.0697	029	-6.26	~.728	.1026	.07	1			
			)	25	0	.0082	-005	.25	-003	.0063	.00€	.25	O.	.0080	-003	.25	.00h	.0100	-00k	1			
				:8-	.025 .046	.0085	.003	.82	.026	.0086	.004	.5) .8)	.026	.0080	.00k	:82	.030	.0098	.00£	1			
			ļ	1.29	.066	.0087	-005	1.12	-068	.0088	.00€	1.13	.071	-0089	.007	1.13	.081	.010¥	-009				
			l	2-25	.107 .119	.0098	.006	2.26	.111	.0099	.007 800.	1.71 2.28	.114	.0099	.008	2.29	.130	.0116	-015				
			j	2.61	-187	-0131	.009	2.83	.195	.0132	.011	2.84	-203	OT/O	.013	2.89	.272	.01ðe j	-017	}			
			1	3.36	329	.0158	.012	3.38	-237 -324	.0259	.026	3.42	.247 .346	.0172	.016	3.48	.309 .463	.0237	022	1			
			J	6.73	190	.0578	.012	6.78	.512	.0605	.024	6.37	.543	.0650	.031	7.01	.696	.0941	076	J			
			1	8.94	.650 .736	.1019	030	8.97	.663 .740	.1C48	014 056	9.10 31	.718 031	.11Å1.	.014 001	9-26	.88A 039	.1568	115	ļ			
			1	31	029	.0066		13-09	157	.1862	084	-,-,						.00,1		i			
			ı	Ì	! <b>!</b>			31	029	.0086	001		- 1					1		ľ			

2.00 all by 1.00

TABLE I.- WIND-TUNNEL DATA FOR AN UNSWEPT WING OF ASPECT RATIO 3.1 WITH 3-PERCENT-THICK, ROUNDED-NOSE, BLUNT-TRAILING-EDGE-SECTION-Concluded

a	CŁ	c <sub>p</sub>	Cm	-	O <sub>L</sub>	C <sub>D</sub>	C <sub>m</sub>	_	C <sub>L</sub>	C <sub>D</sub>	Cat	T a	C <sub>L</sub>	c <sub>n</sub>	Cm		C <sub>L</sub>	C <sub>D</sub>	Cas	١.	T~	-	
H-4	0.93	n-2.4	<u> </u>	t,	<u>1 ~</u> €1.20	<del>-</del>		<u> </u>				<del>                                     </del>						<del></del>	<del></del>	├	C <sub>L</sub>	ÇD.	C <sub>R</sub>
-0.33 -9.82 -1.83 -1.83 -2.95 -3.56 -3.56 -1.17 -2.35 -1.17 -2.35 -1.17 -2.35 -1.25 -1.35	-0.040 -0.050 -0.052 -0.052 -1.124 -1.82 -2.39 -317 -365 -0.01 .030 .057 .083 .143 .204 .275 .340	_	0.001 002 003 003 003 003 003 005 006 006	-0.23 -94 -2.19 -3.29 -5.48 -5.58 -6.58 2.18 3.27 -5.46 6.57 -6.57	-0.034 -075 -107 -107 -1267 -381 -476 -568 -035 -061 -172 -263 -377 -544	0.0175 .0176 .0176 .0249 .0341 .0638 .0638 .0174 .0176 .0186 .0234 .0312 .0421 .0576	003 014 024 037 051	-0.29 57 -1.13	-0.025 -0.025 -0.051 -0.051 -1.051 -1.245 -323 -399 -1.75 -0.040 .040 .040 .040 .040 .040 .040 .0	0.0184 .0191 .0204 .0256 .0333 .0439 .0576 .0739 .0186 .0188 .0198	.009 .015 .028 .040 .053 .060 023 036 046 061	-0.5% -1.5% -1.29 -7.42	-1.50 -0.021 -039 -073 -139 -266 -386 -060 .046 .060 .187 .249 .313 .375 .949	.021.7 .0276 .0351 .0457	200 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	-0.56 -1.13 -1.23 -1.23 -1.23 -1.26	-0.016 -033 -063 -116 -1173 -261 -334 -009 -024 -073 -273 -273 -273 -273	0.0156 .0159 .0159 .0205 .0253 .0533 .0531 .0154 .0165 .0197 .0245 .0317	8658888		-0.016 029 054 105 105 105 246 286 286 291 286 066 093 141 286 093 141 286 093 143 093 143 093	0.0154 .0156 .0156 .0255 .0255 .0157 .0157 .0157 .0257 .0257 .0257 .0257	0.000 0.000
4-75 33	.472 041	.0469	045 001	29		.0178	-006	10.92 12.95	.597 .727 .854	.1567 .2116		10.68 12.81	.607 .728			8.52 10.65 12.77 14.90	.536 .643 .744	.0809 .1172 .1618 .2139	063 103 123 123	5.46 10.56 12.67 14.76 16.90 27	.377 .471 .265 .657 .718 016	.0717 .1039 .1430 .1896 .2442 .0147	074 093 118 130 147 003
-0.32 -0.61 -1.19 -1.17 -2.34 -2.94 -4.60 -6.99 -55 .86 1.16 2.30 2.30 9.14 11.28	-0.031 -052 -073 -092 -131 -170 -246 -324 -347 -003 -047 -047 -047 -106 -145 -124 -147 -047 -106 -145 -124 -147	.003 .0103 .0114 .0139 .0159 .0159 .0259 .0095 .0095 .0097 .0097 .0105 .0140 .0168 .0264 .0264 .0264 .0264	001 002 003 006 006 006 010 010 010 010 003 003 003 004 006 007 009 011 016	-0.33 -1.38 -1.48	-0.033 -078 -079 -019 -140 -143 -225 -225 -225 -225 -225 -225 -225 -22	.0100 .0101 .0104 .0113 .0134 .0160 .0200 .0316 .0599 .0096 .0099 .0109 .0109 .0112 .0270 .0270 .0270	0.001 002 003 005 005 006 001 006 006 006 006 006 006 006 006 006 006 006 006 006 006 006 005 006 005 006 005 006 005 006 005 006 005 006 005 006 005 006 005 006 006 005 006	-0.33 64 24 -1.83 -2.43 -3.61 -7.12 -66 -69 1.89 2.37 8.95 2.37 8.95 7.13 9.39	-0.059 -0.059 -1.052 -1.147 -1.147 -1.147 -1.147 -1.147 -1.144 -1	$\overline{}$	001 002 003 007 007 003 003 003 003 005 007 009 007 009 007 009 007 -	-0.35 -97 -1.26 -2.47 -3.66 -2.47 -3.66 -3.67 -7.36 -59 -90 1.80 2.40 3.61 4.83 7.29		0.0095 .0095 .0095 .0095 .0095 .0095 .0095 .0095 .0095 .0095 .0095 .0106 .0106 .0126 .0126 .0126		-0.37 70 -1.01 -1.32	_	0.0097 .0099 .0104 .0112 .0130 .0236 .0331 .0371 .0095 .0101 .0101 .0107 .0107 .0107	0 003 005 006 007 009 011 0 009 006 009 006 009	-0.40 -72 -1.02 -1.34 -2.66 -3.92 -3.92 -97 1.65 1.65		4010.0	0.002
				N-1.22 -0.34 -1.22 -2.35 -3.55 -4.70 -5.88 -60 1.19 2.35 3.51 5.85		.0207 .0266 .0372 .0704 .0103 .0186 .0193 .0258	.007 .009 .017 .032 .047 .061 .077	-0.33 -1.19 -2.34 -1.19 -2.34 -1.57 -6.67 -2.34 -2.34 -2.34 -3.77 -2.34 -3.77 -3.77 -3.77 -3.77 -3.77 -3.77 -3.77	-0.028 -0.028 -0.032 -0.032 -1.030 -2.07 -2.030 -0.035 -0.	.01.96 .021.2 .025.2 .03.76 .0631 .0610 .01.89 .0202 .0251 .038 .03.08 .03.08 .03.08 .03.08	0.005 .008 .015 .029 .034 .034 .035 025 025 055	63 -1.19 -2.32 -3.44 -5.68 -6.80 -27 -5.68		0684 0684 0684 0684 0684 0684 0684 0684	01.0 <sup>6</sup> .007 .008 .015 .028 .040 .053 .064 .075 .001 .003 .036 .040 .073 .036 .073	60 -1.17 -2.29 -3.40 -4.71 -5.63	0.023 0.023 0.075 114 210 271 235 396 009 063 129 063 129 261 281 383 386	.0630	0.004 -008 -014 -026 -036 -049 -061 -072 -001 -004 -004 -005 -034 -058 -058			NACA	7

COMPLETE

TABLE II.- WIND-TUNNEL DATA FOR AN UNSWEPT WING OF ASPECT RATIO 3.1 WITH 3-PERCENT-THICK, SHARP-NOSE, BLUNT-TRAILING-EDGE SECTION

a CL	C <sub>D</sub>	, 9	<u> </u>	æ	c <sub>r</sub>	c <sub>D</sub>	C <sub>EE</sub>	Œ	C <sub>L</sub>	c <sub>D</sub>	C <sub>EE</sub>	Œ	c <sub>L</sub>	C <sub>D</sub>	Cm	a	cr.	СВ	C <sub>EL</sub>	a	$c_{\mathrm{L}}$	c <sub>D</sub>	Cm
H=0.61	R=2	-kx10	•	K=0.7	7	B=2.4006		16-0.81		R=2.4x10 <sup>6</sup>		и-0.91		1-5.px10g		H=0.93		R=2.kx10 <sup>6</sup>		N=1.20		E=2.4000	
-0.31 -0.00 -0.55 -0.00 -0.0	75 .01 75 .01	01	013 002 003 003 003 003 003 003 003 003 00	0.31 -1.29 -1.29 -1.29 -1.20 -	-0.037 057 057 259 259 .002 .023 .024 .023 .024 .025 .026 .027 .028 .029 .039	0. 833 . 809 . 819 . 819 . 819 . 819 . 829 . 829 . 829 . 1037 . 1234 . 1	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	346 8 5 5 3 8 5 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	9961-066 	0.0100 .0097 .0109 .0150 .0214 .0340 .0109 .0109 .0109 .0217 .0322 .0322	001 002 003 -	-0.33 -1.63 -1.22 -2.41 -2.55 -2.35 1.17 2.35 1.77	-0.047 069 122 232 .006 .035 .089 .201 .346 .485	0.0211 .0129 .0129 .0172 .0113 .0115 .0197 .0482	001 003 013 0 .001 .002 .008 011	- 94 -1.23 -2.43 -3.63 25 -86	-0.049 075 103 130 326 336 .003 .033 .062 .090 .214 .346	0.012 .0136 .0121 .0129 .0134 .0134 .0118 .0119 .0124 .0181	0.003 .002 .001 .002 .003 .002 .001 001	- 1-4-1-1 22 23 24 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	-0.041 066 113 206 297 397 .007 .033 .011 .176 .267 .362 .774 .862	0.000 0.000	0.004 .607 .012 .025 .031 .031 .001 .004 .022 .035 .049 .049 .049
N-1.30		1×10	<sub>0</sub> 6	X-1.	.50	R=2.4	40¢	H=1.7		R=2, b	(10°	M=1.9	100	R=2.4×10 <sup>6</sup>		H=0.61		R=3,8×10 <sup>6</sup>		H=0.71		B=3.8x10 <sup>6</sup>	
-0.30 -0.00 3900 -1.1514 -2.2314 -3.3226 -3.1 .00 -3.1 .00 -3.2 .00 -3.1 .00 -3.2 .00 -3.3 .00 -3.5 .	58 .01 .02 .03 .03 .03 .03 .03 .03 .03 .03 .03 .03	86 84 33 4 1 5 5 7 7 8 8 8 7 7 8 8 8 7 7 8 8 8 7 7 8 8 8 7 7 8 8 8 7 8 8 8 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	030 030 030 030 030 030 030 030 030 030	0 - 57 - 1 - 20 - 20 - 1 - 20 - 20 - 3 - 3 - 3 - 3 - 3 - 3 - 3 - 3 - 3 - 3	-0.085 045 146 146 24 009 102 009 102 009 102 009 102 009 102 009 102 009 102 103 103 104	0.0160 .0164 .0261 .0261 .0168 .0173 .0167 .0267 .0362 .0362 .0362 .0362 .0362 .0362 .0362	0.005 .007 .005 .005 .005 .005 .005 .003 .003 .003	1.17 23.30 5.50 5.22 2.15	3.0 1 1 1 1 2 8 8 8 3 4 3 % 3 % 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	6.65.65.65.65.65.65.65.65.65.65.65.65.65	0.000 .000 .000 .000 .000 .000 .000 .0	0	9 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	0. El 43 . El 43 . El 45 . El 46 . El	0.000 .000 .000 .000 .000 .000 .000 .0	\$48588888858548854 \$4111	9	0.0312 .0216 .0168 .0168 .0169 .0169 .0169 .0166 .0142 .0201 .0201 .0201 .0201 .0201	-0.012 002 002 001 0 .001 .002 .003 .004 .003 .004 .003 .004	1.75 1.75 1.75 1.75 1.75 1.75 1.75 1.75	261 234	.0352 .0235 .0153 .0126 .0110 .0105 .0104 .0109 .0109 .0109 .0105 .0213 .0213 .0316 .0455 .0457	-0.00 -0.00
				и=0.	<del></del>	R=3.&		м-0.8	1	R-3.8	croe	и-0.9	71	R=3.8.	×106	<b>K=0.</b> 9	3	R=3.&	(70 <sub>e</sub>	_	1	NAC	4
				18.800 0 13.00 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	କ୍ଷଣ୍ଟ୍ୟୁକ୍ଟମ୍ପର୍କ୍ଟେମ୍ବର୍କ୍ୟୁକ୍	\$ 500 \$ 500	ଟ୍ଟିମ୍ଟର୍ଟ୍ଟର୍ଟ୍ଟର୍ଟ୍ଟର୍ଟ୍ଟର୍ଟ୍ଟର୍ଟ୍ଟର୍ଟ	፟ዹ፟፟፟ፚ፟ኯ፟ፙኯ፟ዹ፞ ኇ፞ጜኇቜቑቜቜቜቜቜቜቜቜቜቜቜ ቔ	त्रे इ.स.च्या स्ट्रिड्ड इ.डे.इ.स.च्या स्ट्रिड्ड	6.5% 6.5% 6.5% 6.5% 6.5% 6.5% 6.5% 6.5%	- 683 - 685 - 685 - 685 - 682 - 683 - 683	-1.32 -1.01 79 39 60 1.86	\$\\ \text{Signature} \t	0.0557 .0338 .0445 .044 .019 .019 .005 .005 .011 .011 .0113 .029 .068 .055 .055	.003	1103 12 40 47 60 4.25 17 86 1 2 3 1 86	5.35% \$1.17.17.18 \$1.18 \$1.18	0.0617 .0393 .0269 .0259 .0150 .0124 .0112 .0109 .0113 .0116 .0122 .0139 .0150 .0150	0.058 .035 .005 003 002 .001 .001 .002 .001 .004 002 004				-

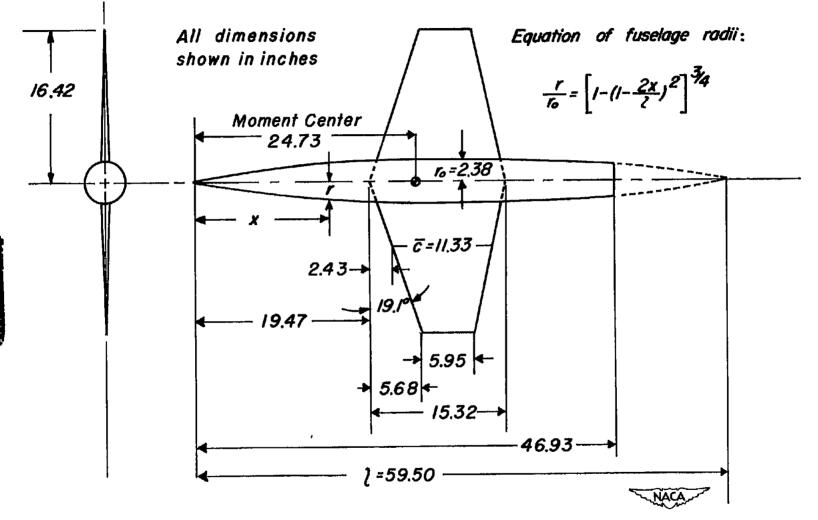
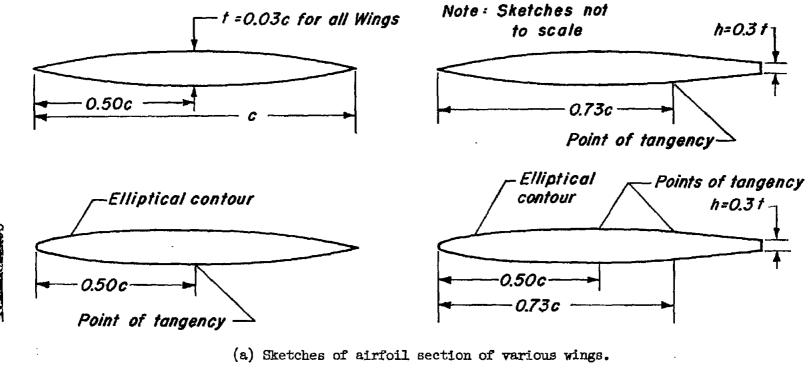


Figure 1.- Plan view and front view of model.



Elliptical contour

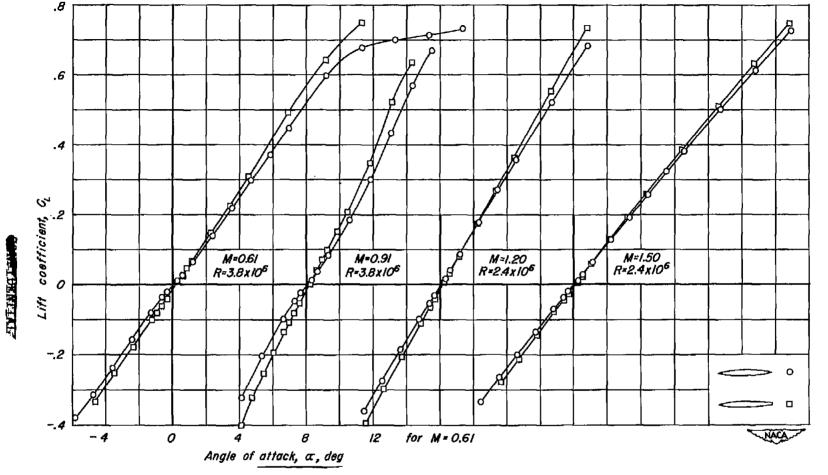
O.20c

(b) Detail of leading edge (true scale).

Figure 2.- Sections of various wings.

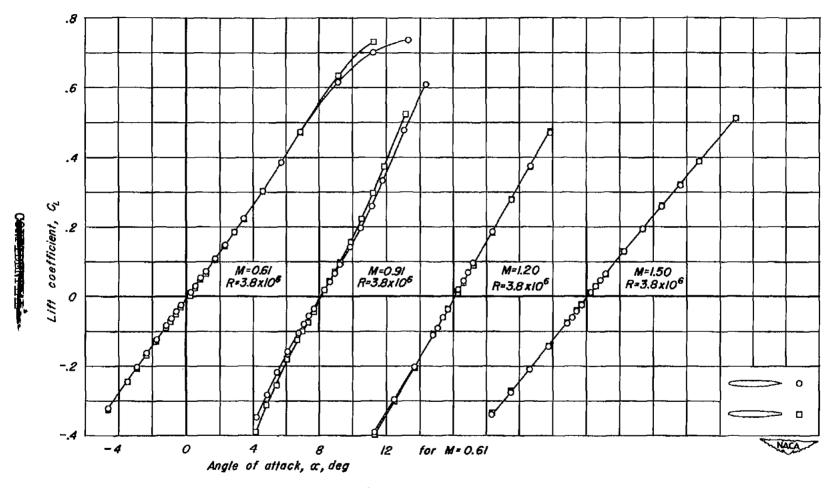






(a) Sharp-nose airfoils.

Figure 3.- Effect of blunt trailing edge ( $h/t \approx 0.3$ ) on the variation of lift coefficient with angle of attack at various Mach numbers.



(b) Round-nose airfoils.

Figure 3.- Concluded.

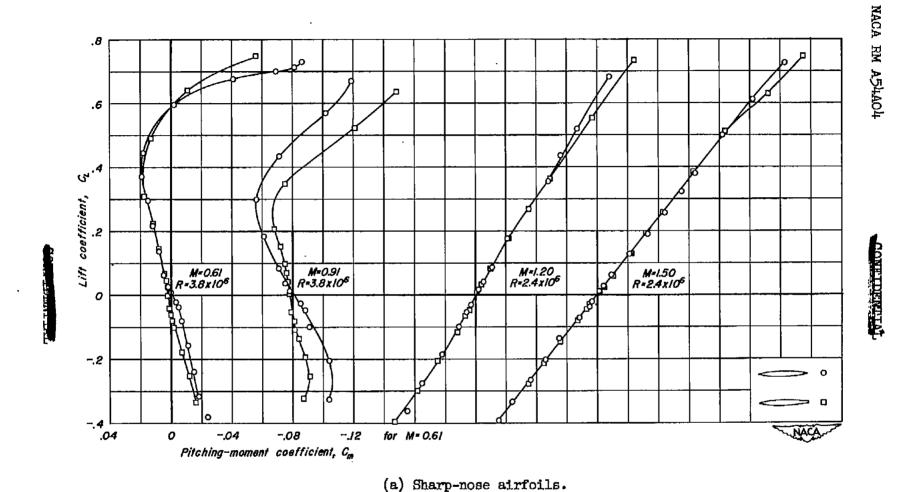
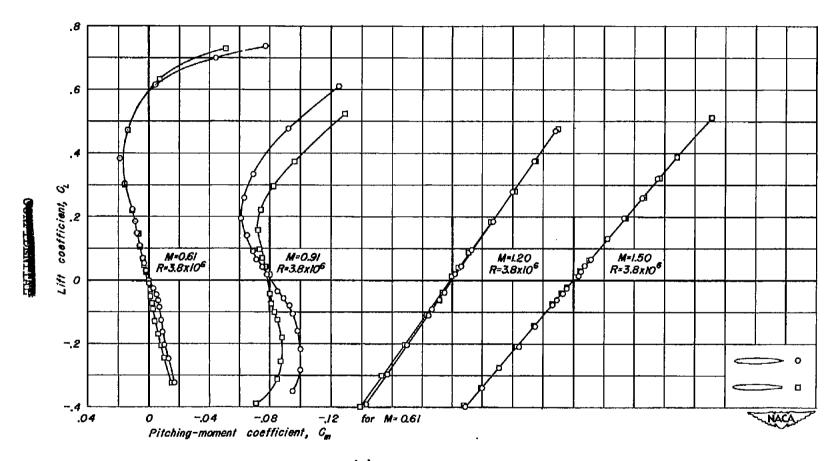


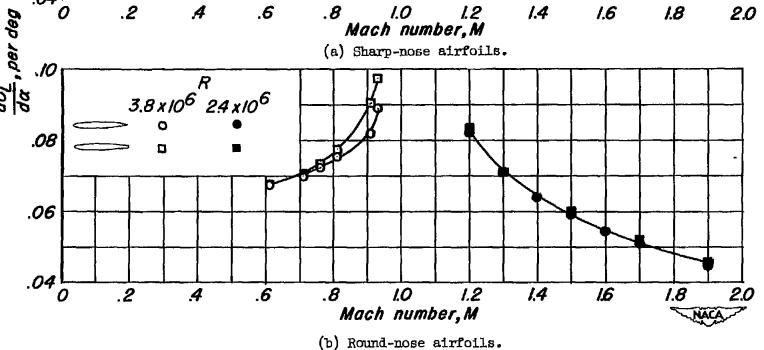
Figure 4.- Effect of blunt trailing edge (h/t = 0.3) on the variation of pitching-moment coefficient at various Mach numbers.



(b) Round-nose airfoils.

Figure 4.- Concluded.





.08

.06

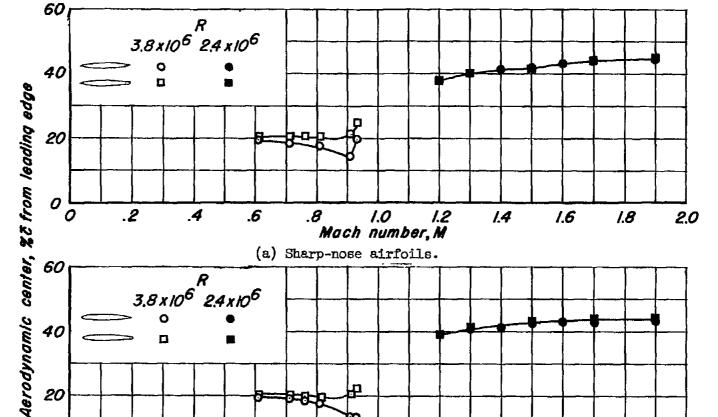
414231

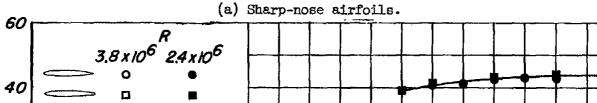
Figure 5.- Effect of blunt trailing edge (h/t = 0.3) on the variation of lift-curve slope with Mach number.

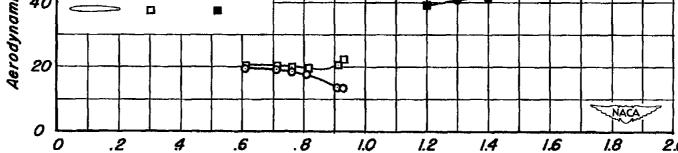
2



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Mach number, M

1.0

1.2

1.4

1.6

1.8

(b) Round-nose airfoils,

.8

4

0

.6

Figure 6.- Effect of blunt trailing edge (h/t = 0.3) on the variation of aerodynamic center with Mach number.

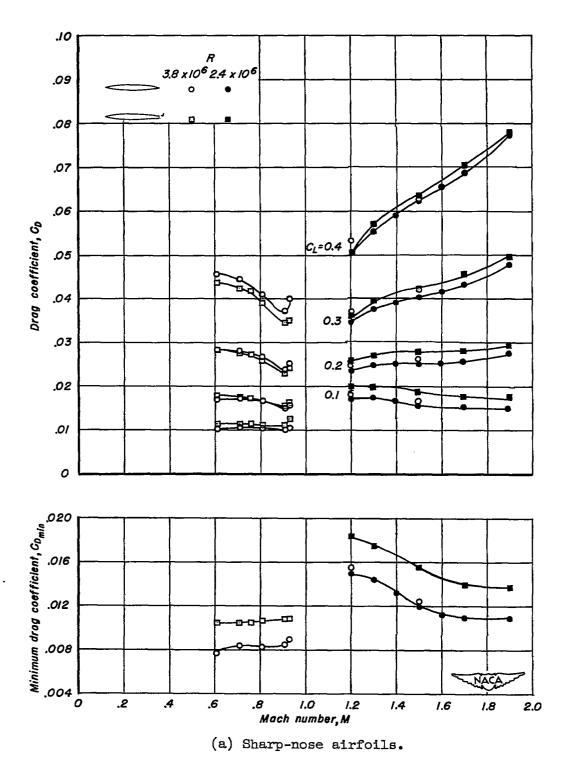
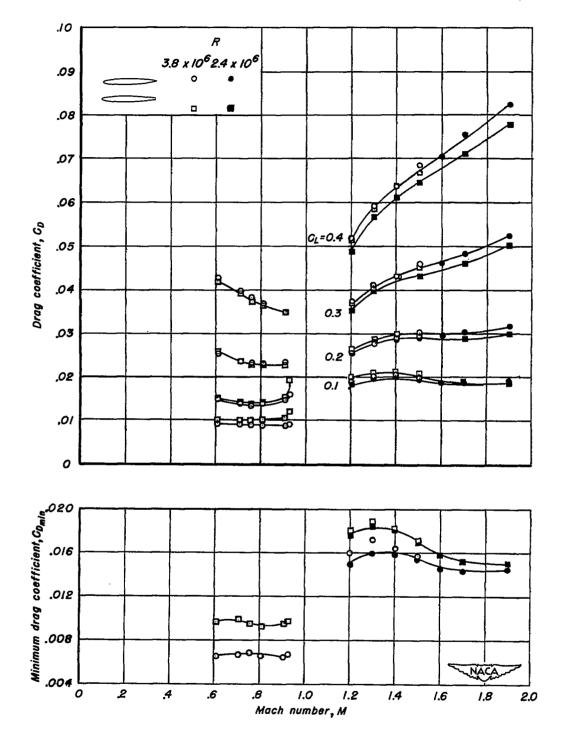


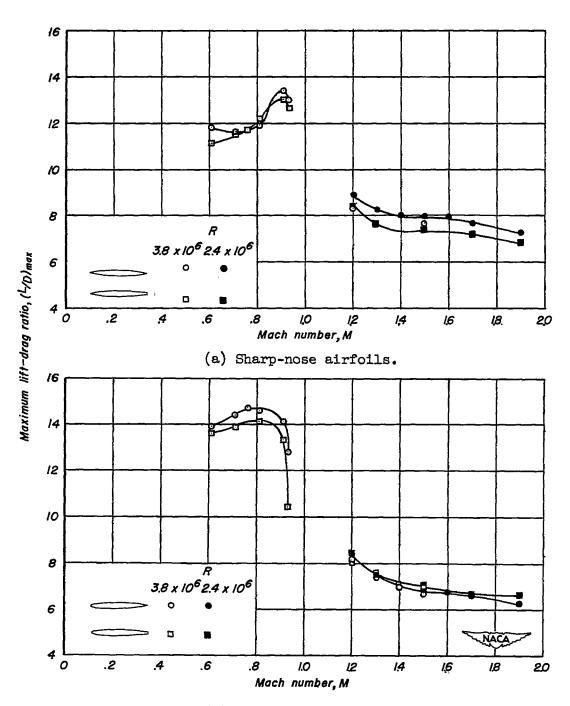
Figure 7.- Effect of blunt trailing edge (h/t=0.3) on the variation of drag coefficient at various lift coefficients with Mach number.





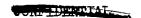
(b) Round-nose airfoils.

Figure 7.- Concluded.



(b) Round-nose airfoils.

Figure 8.- Effect of blunt trailing edge (h/t) = 0.3) on the variation of maximum lift-drag ratio with Mach number.



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Figure 9.- Variation of lift-curve slope and aerodynamic center of the sharp-nose airfoil with trailing-edge thickness parameter, h/t.

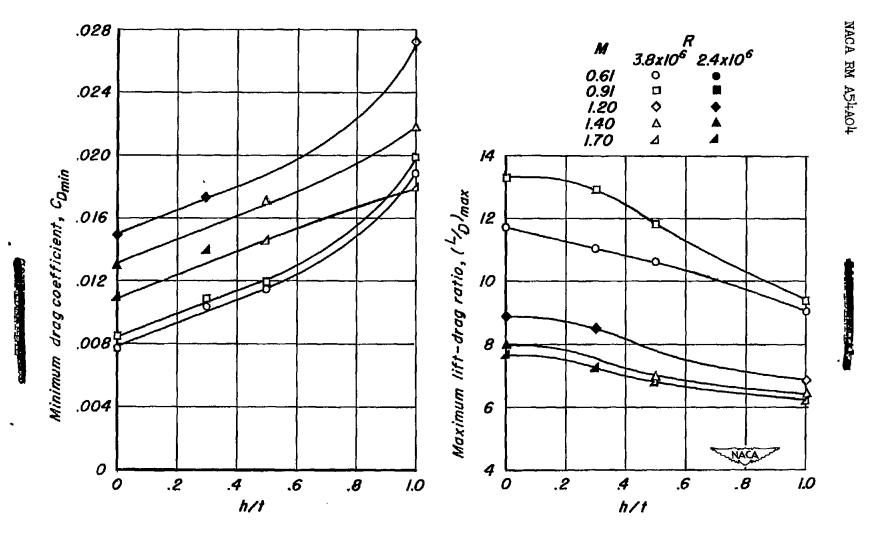
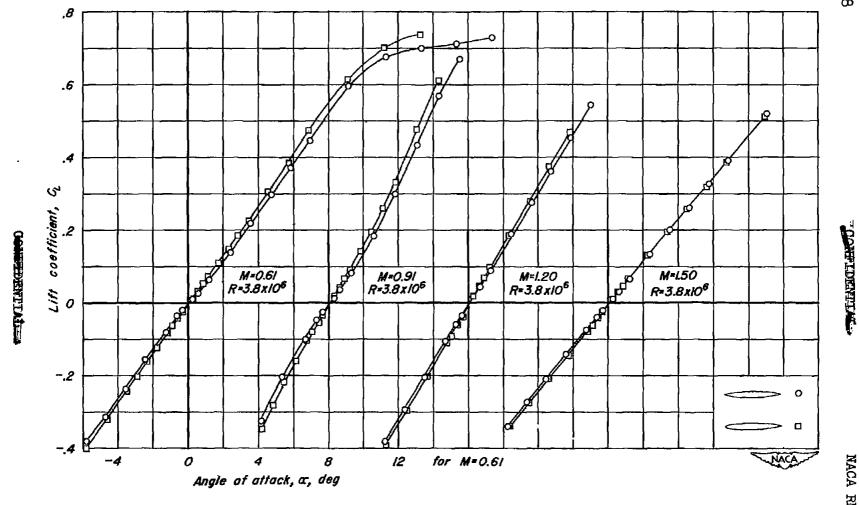


Figure 10.- Variation of minimum drag coefficient and maximum lift-drag ratio of the sharp-nose airfoil with trailing-edge thickness parameter, h/t.



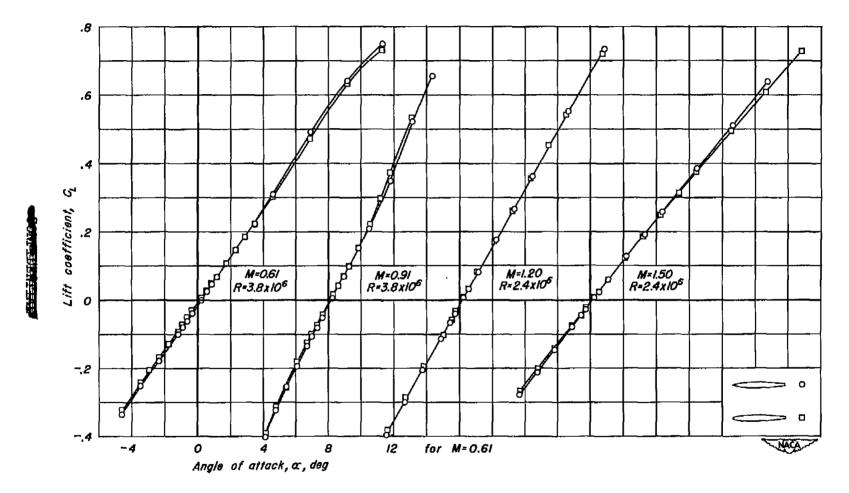
NACA RM A54A04



(a) Sharp-trailing-edge airfoils.

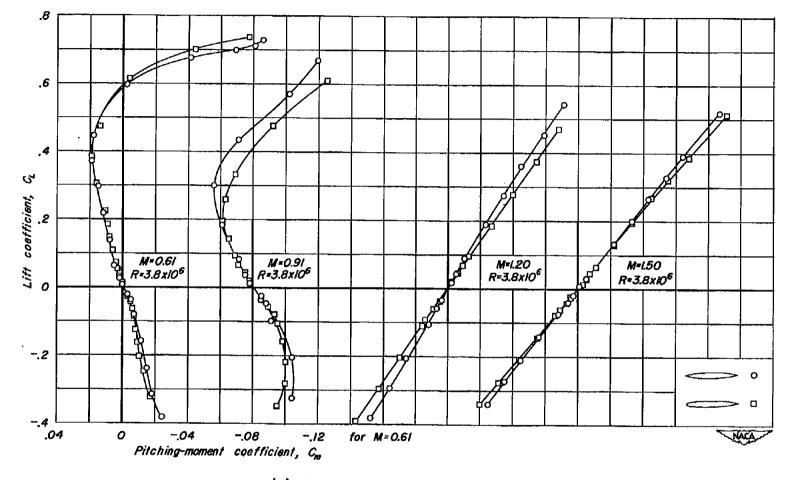
Figure 11.- Effect of rounding the section leading edge on the variation of lift coefficient with angle of attack.





(b) Blunt-trailing-edge airfoils.

Figure 11.- Concluded.

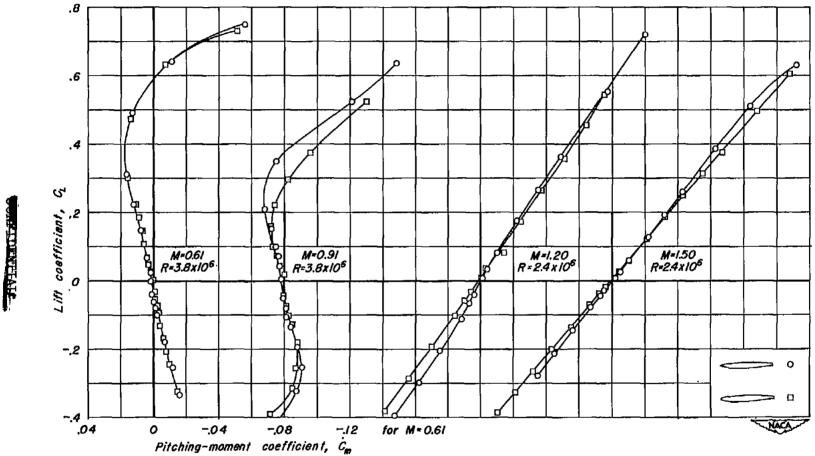


(a) Sharp-trailing-edge airfoils.

Figure 12.- Effect of rounding the section leading edge on the variation of pitching-moment coefficient with lift coefficient.

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(b) Blunt-trailing-edge airfoils.

Figure 12.- Concluded.

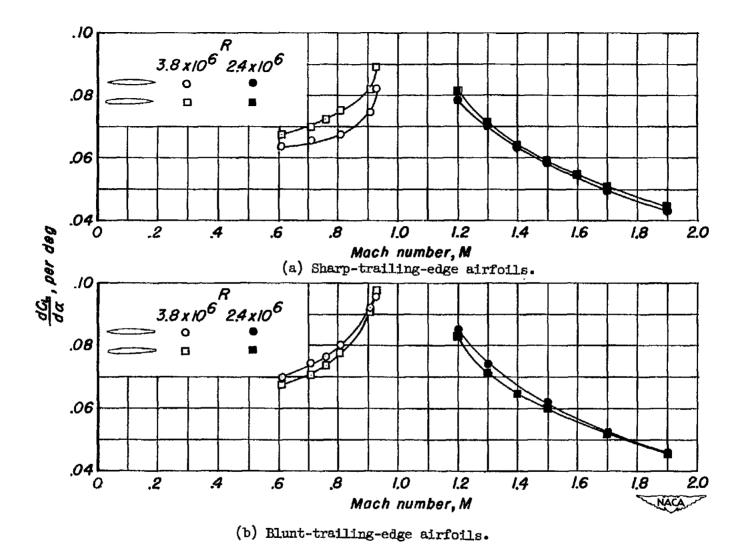
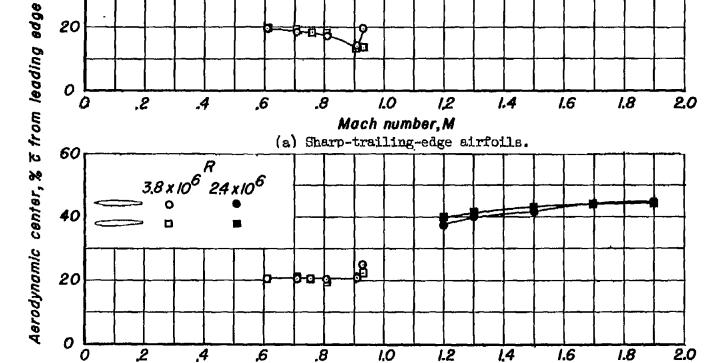


Figure 13.- Effect of rounding the section leading edge on the variation of lift-curve slope with Mach number.



3.8 x 10<sup>6</sup> 2.4 x 10<sup>6</sup>

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(b) Blunt-trailing-edge airfoils.

Mach number, M

Figure 14.- Effect of rounding the section leading edge on the variation of aerodynamic center with Mach number.

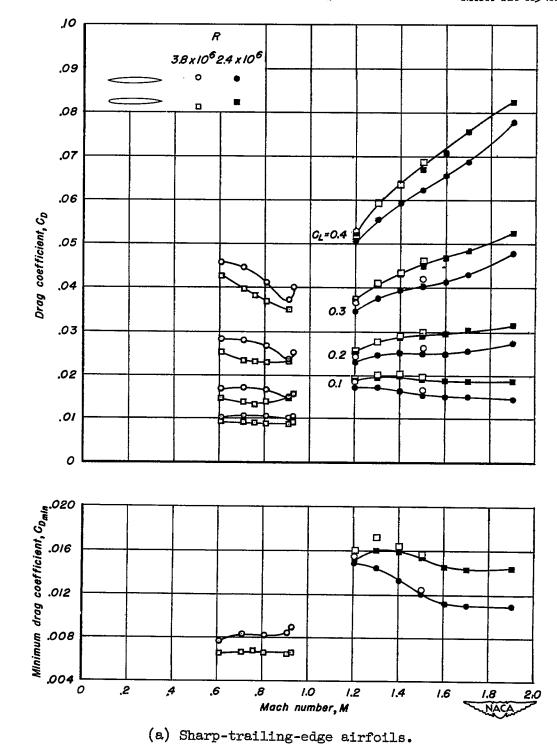
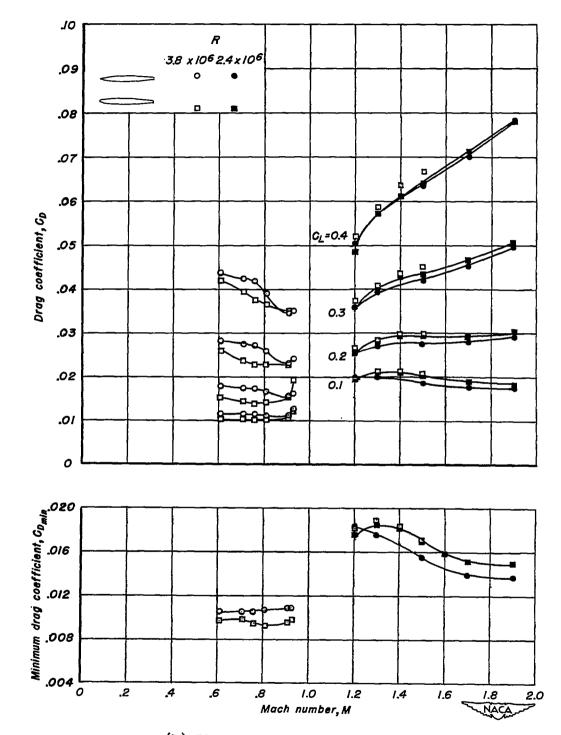


Figure 15.- Effect of rounding the section leading edge on the variation of drag coefficient at various lift coefficients with Mach number.

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(b) Blunt-trailing-edge airfoils.

Figure 15. - Concluded.

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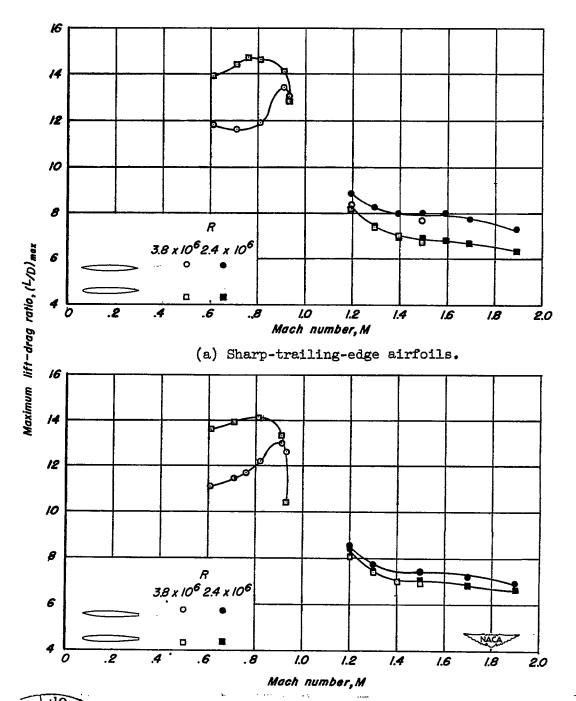


Figure 16:- Effect of rounding the section leading edge on the variation of maximum lift-drag ratio with Mach number.